THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

Deacon & Peterson, Publishers,

NUMBER SIXTY-SIX SOUTH THIRD ST.

Two Dollars Per Annum, In Advance,

THREE DOLLARS IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

EDMUND DEACON, } EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS.
HENRY PETERSON, }

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER: NEUTRAL IN POLITICS.

CLUBS—FOR TERMS TO CLUBS SEE PROSPECTUS ON SIXTH PAGE.

DEVOTED TO MORALITY, PURE LITERATURE, FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC NEWS, AGRICULTURE, THE COMMERCIAL INTEREST, SCIENCE, ART AND AMUSEMENT.

VOLUME XXXIII. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854. WHOLE NO. 1699.

Choice Poetry.

FIRST LOVE.—TO ——,

"On revient toujours, a ses premiers amours."

I'd have thee touch that harp once more,
To know if yet the thrill
Is stirred within my heart of yore,
Would vibrate to it still.
And then should'st sing come lay or old,
Mournful or wild and free,
To know if now my touch I'd hold,
As once when first I knew.

I'd have thee give me emblem flowers,
An oft bestowed by thee,
To prove if yet I'd prize as ours
To call my thoughts of me.
And then could'st offer me, as when last smiled
At some sore wild wish of mine,
To know if now I'd be less reviled
By that sweet smile of thine.

I'd have thee sigh: but with that sigh,
Would'st sigh I grieve me again?
Or fairy dreams, long since gone by,
Resume their wonted reign?
And then should'st weep; but would I heed
My sorrow more than then?

I'd have all these, that I through thee,
The maiden's truth might learn,
Which, doubting, hath, alas! always, we
To our first loves return.

W. B. G. on *Home Journal*.

Original Novelet.

THE BRIDE OF THE WILDERNESS.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY EMERSON BENNETT,

AUTHOR OF "THE QUEEN OF CHAT," "CLARA MOSELEY," "FORAGER WIND," "PRAIRIE FLOWER," "MAYE CLARENDON," "TRAITOR," ETC., ETC., ETC.

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CHAPTER XIII.

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If some women is very extraordinary, and one hundred and fifty in above one hundred years ago.

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led over but a very loose sense of the ridiculous. And now that being is but a memory and a recollection, to finding the sense of humor, of which he was totally devoid, with pain, and a sense of humor, for her head and body, I have acted now with the utmost fury mode. We are glad that we have at last found something that can be enjoyed by all.

"Then why in the world, Joseph, didn't you come to see me during all these long, long years?"

"Because, because, because, dear Lotty! Because they did'nt see, indeed."

"Thirteen years is an awful chasm in a human life."

"Why so it is, especially when it opens in the most dowdy portion of youth. They don't often send Alone to the penitentiary for so long as that!"

"It has raised our two lives. It were presumptuous just to speak—to look!—"

"—all these blood, thorny years & science! Why so it would. Let the dead past bury its dead." "Let by-gones be by-gones." "Forgetting these things that are behind, and reaching forth unto those things that are before—let us press toward the mark, for the prize of the high calling."

"Don't be irreverent, Joseph."

"I'm not. I think that text as good for this world as for the next. There, Lotty, you habbon one, I have given you the three highest inspired authorities; I have of—poets, children, and Holy Writ. Now, no more dismal looking back. Remember Lot's wife."

"But you have not told me why in all these years you never came to see us?"

"You send me every—why did you never write and give me leave to come back?"

"Oh, I thought to do so—I was about to say, a hundred thousand times. Our relationship, I know, was vital, always restrained me from writing."

"And I thought—quite a hundred thousand times of returning, but nothing—I know very well what—constantly withheld me."

"What was it?"

"The impression I had, that you were married."

"Oh, Joseph!"

"Yes—and I believed so until last month."

"And how did you find it out at last?"

"By the merest accident, within a which I should never have known that you were single, and should not now be here at your side," said Joseph Rutter, lowering forty years, as he added—"It is connected with the subject of your—about I say no!—your late husband."

Her eyes filled at the allusion, and she turned away her head.

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Mrs. Sourwinter's Sorrows.—We conclude, this week, "The Last Rose of Summer" will specially be done. Mrs. Sourwinter was visiting the castle in peace. The Sourwinters, as every one knows, are the Vanderbilts of Hog Island. Mrs. Sourwinter is a widow, and has a daughter of 20 or 25 years of age.

For sometime past the two have given up their parlor to a young man, who has been boarding with them. He had no visible means of support, and was considered a very fine young man. Mrs. Sourwinter and her daughter thought they could do no better than to get him to marry the latter. Accordingly they left him alone with her as much as possible. Last night, however, they were horrified to find that he had left the house, and that the daughter was in a fainting condition. Mrs. Sourwinter, on being questioned, said that the young man had left the house, and that the daughter was in a fainting condition. Mrs. Sourwinter, on being questioned, said that the young man had left the house, and that the daughter was in a fainting condition.

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HENRY PETERSON, EDITOR.

PHILADELPHIA:

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1846.

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TERMS, &c.

The Post is published at $2, if paid in advance—$2, if not paid in advance. For $3 paid in advance, one copy is sent three years. We continue the following low terms to Clubs, to be sent to the city to one address, and in the country to one Post Office:

4 Copies, -	$6.00 Per Annum
9 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$10,00 "
13 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$15,00 "
20 " (and one to the getter up of the Club,)	$20,00 "

Americus to Clubs.—Any person having sent on the number and terms for a Club, may add new name to it at the same rate, provided the latter will allow their subscriptions to end at the same time those of the mails list do. We will willingly supply the back numbers if we have them. Our object is to have the subscriptions to each Club, end at the same time, and thus prevent confusion.

The Money for Clubs must always be sent in advance. When the sum is large, a draft should be given for the amount—the cost of which may be deducted from the amount.

Post Masters or others sending for Clubs would confer a favor by having them sent to one address, when they can do so conveniently.

A Few Additional Copies.—Our subscribers will take notice that we now have to collecting agents, out of this State. They will therefore please remit to us direct.

All persons addressing letters to us should be careful to give the name of the State, as well as of the town, to which they live. *All letters must be post paid.*

Subscribers wishing their papers changed, will please give the name of the Post-Office to be changed from, as well as the Post-Office they wish it hereafter sent to.

We trust our old friends in the Post-Masters, will exact themselves and get up large Clubs; or if they do not feel inclined to take advantage of our liberal offer themselves, we think we could—It is connected with the subject of your—about I say no!—your late, Lotty."

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MOB VIOLENCE.

Reappearance.—In the Monmouth Illinois, on Saturday week, an order of inquiry into the existence of the Mormon Church, was given to a committee of the Common Council, by a majority of 19 to 18.

We have spoken several times, during our ownership of the Post, in reference to the injustice of the Legislature of Massachusetts in granting the charter of the Ursuline Convent.

Our desire is simply this. Every State in the Union has the right to grant to them its own peculiar laws, and to protect them in the possession of their lawful property. Even the owners of any order of monks or nuns. And, if individuals are unjustly detained in institutions, as is sometimes alleged, the existing laws render it easy to procure their release, and render its adequate punishment.

Under the repeated charges and counter-charges in this matter, we suppose the ground taken is, that the refuses such individuals is every State—Protestant as well as Catholic—and if it be so, while it restrains the charge of intolerance from her legislators, does not relieve the blame of setting upon a false principle. Freedom of political and religious belief is so dear to us, that even the very existence of a Government, that its legislators should guard carefully but impartially every individual of its citizens, including an unpopular opinion or creed, should amount practically to the same thing, as the right to legislate against them. Such is the old and intolerant governments of the old world.

The Gerrymore Tele-ie-graph Again.—The editor of the Telegraph is again in a passionate and somewhat disjointed paper on the effect of our sale: "—and bookmakers of whose trade 'are,' alluding in terms of condemnation, to his practice of selling 'a column' of 'spells' papers to his country exchanges." Conscious of the truth of this charge—which, by the by, he himself owned, and made public in his own columns—he flies into a rage, and heaps abuse unmeasured upon us. Such abuse, however, is shield him from the consequences of his own unkind scurrilous and monstrous.

Feeling for other editors on the subject, Publisher of the Illustrated Humorous Quarterly Review, Edited by Sir Rd. Hon. Lord John Russell, M. P." It is enough to say of this that it has nothing in it but what is already told in two names mentioned in the title. Published by Appleton & Co., New York, and for sale by them in city by T. B. Peterson.

Putnam's Monthly, for February, is before us. It contains many excellent articles, and many other interesting matters, another pretty long article about the deadealive Pumpkin. For sale by Peterson, Philada.

Hotspur or New Amsterdam: Or, New York in the Olden Time. By the author of Stuyvesant, Together with Papers on Events Connected with the American Revolution; and on Localities in the Days of William Penn, by Prof. A. Davis. With Illustrations. Published by R. T. Young, New York, and for sale in this city by J. L. Gihon.

The Medical Examiner, for February, is well-filled with matter interesting to the profession, and through them, to the "rest of mankind." Published by Lindsay & Blakiston, Phila.

Sermons by the late Thomas Chalmers, D. D., LL. D. Edited by Rev. William H. Gosman, A. Vinte, D. D. "—

SATURDAY EVENING POST.

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SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1854.

Congressional News

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS. FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

On the 6th, Mr. Sumner presented the memorial of the New York Geographical Society, setting forth the great inconveniences resulting from the variety and complexity of the standards of weights and measures. They pray that Congress would take measures to effect the establishment of a common international standard of weights and measures, and also of a common meridian line. Referred.

Mr. Dawson presented the memorial of the Baptist Conference of Georgia, praying that freedom of conscience be secured to Americans in foreign countries.

Mr. Pratt presented the resolutions of the Legislature of Maryland, respecting the guano trade. Referred.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill for the relief of Elizabeth Smith. He said that she enlisted as a private in the Missouri Regiment of Volunteers, under the name of Bill Euchre; that she served faithfully in the war for eight months, when her sex was discovered and she was honorably discharged. She had never recovered either pay or land. The bill gave her both. Passed.

Joint resolutions were reported from the Committee relative to the San Francisco re-coiners, but being objected to, were laid over.

The Nebraska Bill was then taken up. Mr. Wade, of Ohio, said that he arose to address the Senate with great diffidence on any subject. He had always preferred to perform his duties silently, but the importance and the boldness of this measure required him to give expression to his objections to it.—Though a young man at that time, he well remembered the adoption of the Missouri Compromise. He recollected well the opposition and resistance by the whole northern people to any further extension of slavery; the storm which followed, and that it was only quieted by the assurance and conviction, that the question was then forever settled, and slavery excluded from the Territory. Since that time, he knew of no man who had been bold enough to question its finality, or to propose its repeal. Why was it now proposed? He also recollected the Compromise of 1850. Since its passage he had heard from all its friends, indeed he had almost heard nothing else from both parties, or from the government papers, except that this last Compromise was a finality not to be questioned in Congress or elsewhere. Why was it that, in the face of these well-known facts, that it was now proposed not only to depart from the Compromise of 1850, but to go back to the more sacred one of 1820, and set it aside? He had expected to hear from the Senator from Illinois, when he proposed this high-handed measure, some reason for it. He had expected to hear the Senator tell the country what new light had rendered this measure necessary now.

It was only one year ago, on the 4th of last March, that the hour when the Constitution brought Congress to its termination, found the Senator from Illinois clamoring for the passage of a Nebraska Bill, in which nothing was said of this Compromise. On that same day, the Senator from Missouri, who was so deeply interested in seeking out some crevice by which the Missouri Compromise could be avoided, declared in open Senate that he despaired of ever having it repealed. If it had been superseded, that Senator would have discovered the fact. He could discover no reason to induce the Senator to propose this measure, the result of which would be to incite the people to madness. If there were any cause for it, the Senator had failed to make it known. There was no reason for it. This conspiracy to overturn the time-honored Compromise which gave a guarantee to freedom, was not six weeks old. It had been hatched somewhere in that time. He might refer to former speeches by the Senator to show his course on this subject; but it would take time. He knew the Senator's course on this subject had been exceedingly mutable. He thought the Senator had once expressed himself, at Chicago, in a different strain from the other day.—He would not, however, now go further into the subject. It would, indeed, be of little value to show what had been the course of the Senator; but, in the report which the Senator made on this bill, he [illegible]

[illegible]

Among the appropriations for Marine Hospitals, was one of $25,000 for a Hospital at Cleveland.

The House then proceeded to vote, and rejected the bill—yeas 87, nays 88. Thus knocking in the head the main work of the last three weeks. Both parties were afraid to take the responsibility of such lavish expenditures.

Mr. Clingman moved to reconsider the vote by which the Deficiency Bill was rejected, and to lay that motion on the table; the design being to kill it beyond the possibility of resurrection. Yeas 88, nays 88.

The Speaker gave the casting vote in the affirmative, thus clinching the nail that killed the bill.—Amid clapping of hands on the part of many members, and much confusion, the House adjourned.

On the 10th, the Speaker called the attention of the House to an error in the count on the motion to lay the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Bill on the table. On a recount it had been found that the vote stood 89 to 88, without the casting vote of the Chair. It did not change the result. He could not change his vote to-day, and he would not if he could.

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House laid the motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the Deficiency Bill on the table.

The Speaker ruled the motion out of order, on the ground that the practice had been to consider a vote laying a motion to reconsider on the table as final.

Mr Jones appealed, and referred to a precedent to sustain him. Appeal tabled, by 134 to 35.

The House then went into Committee on the Private Calendar, and consumed the entire sitting on one bill, and without any other action, adjourned to Monday.

POLITICAL NEWS.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Prohibitory Bill being the special order, was taken up in Committee of the Whole, in the House. The bill was read and amended in various particulars. An amendment was added, giving the question of the repeal to the people, and postponing the operation of the bill until the 1st of March, 1855. The bill was then postponed for the present, and ordered to be printed. The friends of the bill attempted, but failed, to have it made the special order for Wednesday, of this week. The vote was, yeas 48, nays 62. A two-thirds vote was required. The motion for a simple postponement was—yeas 46, nays 42.

In the Senate, the Prohibitory Bill was taken up, and the first section agreed to—16 ayes to 14 nays.

The several sections to the eighth were then read, variously amended, and the yeas and nays called on each. The fourth and sixth were struck out. The eighth section, authori[zing] [illegible]

[illegible]

THE SATURDAY EVENING POST MAY be obtained weekly at the Periodical Depots OF DEXTER & BROTHER, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann St., N. Y.
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The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11, 1854.

REMARKS—The spring trade has now fairly commenced, and an unusual number of Western and Southern merchants have commenced purchasing their supplies. Cotton has been in limited request, and for the lower grades prices are rather in favor of buyers. Breadstuffs have been somewhat unsettled, and prices have ruled irregularly, but at the close a material advance on last week's quotations have been realized for Flour and Wheat. Supplies of all descriptions continue to come in very slowly, both by railroad and water. Coal remains without change. Coffee has been in good demand, and prices have slightly improved. Sugar and Molasses are in better request. In Hemp and Hides no change, and there is no stock of the latter left in first hands to operate. The Iron market is firm, and there is an active inquiry for spring delivery. Lead is held firmly. In Lumber the sales have been unimportant. Naval Stores have been very quiet. Fish Oils are unchanged, but Linseed is unsettled, and a material advance is now demanded. Lard Oil has also advanced. In Provisions there has been a steady business doing at full rates. Rice has not been so active. Cloverseed is in active request, and there is but little coming. Tallow is scarce, and has an upward tendency. Wool is very quiet. Freights to foreign ports are unchanged, but to coastwise ports higher rates have been obtained.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market has been somewhat unsettled during the past week and prices have ruled irregularly. On Saturday last 3,000 bbls fair and good brands sold at $8,37½, and 500 bbls extra at $8,62½. On Thursday the Arabia's advices came to hand, and holders put up the prices 25c per bbl. The sales up to Thursday evening comprised about 9,000 barrels, mixed and fair brands at $8,62½; straight brands at $8,75, and extra at $9a9,50. To-day the market is quiet under the Pacific's advices, and standard brands are offered at $8,75, without finding buyers. There has been a fair demand for the supply of the trade at the same quotations. Rye Flour dull, and not inquired after. We quote at $5,75a6. Corn Meal has been more inquired after; 2,000 bbls sold, part at $4,25 per bbl, and part on private terms. The inspections of the week are 19,450 bbls superfine Flour; 65 do scraped do; 390 do Middlings; 223 do condemned; 613 do Rye Flour, and 50 pair, 1,449 bbls Corn Meal.

GRAIN—There is but little Wheat arriving, and the stock is extremely small. There has been a good demand, and since the receipt of the Arabia's advices, prices have advanced 5a10c per bushel. Sales [illegible]

[illegible]

SUGAR—There has been a decidedly better feeling in the market, and prices are better. Sales of 600 hhds Cuba, New Orleans and Porto Rico, within the range of 4¼a5¼ cts per lb, on time, and an import of Brazil on private terms. Refined Sugars are in active request.

TALLOW—Is in good demand at 11½a12c per lb for Country and City Rendered.

TEAS—There is more inquiry for all descriptions, and prices are firmer.

TOBACCO—Prices are steady for both Leaf and Manufactured, but the demand has been limited.

WINES—The sales have been only in small lots, without change in prices.

WOOL—The market has been very quiet during the past week, but prices remain without change.—Sales of 120,000 lbs at 30 up to 60c per lb, 6 mos.

FREIGHTS—To Liverpool are steady at 4s6d a 4s 9d per bbl for Flour, and 15d per bushel for Grain, at which some considerable engagements have been made. Vessels are scarce and wanted for the West Indies. Colliers are scarce and the rates have again advanced. We quote to Boston $4 per ton. New York $2,25, and to New Orleans $4,50 per ton.—Inquirer.

NEW YORK MARKETS, FEB. 11.

ASHES—Pearls very scarce and nominal at $6,50. Pots steady; sales of 50 bbls at $5,87½.

COTTON is unsettled. 625 bales sold to-day, of which 143 were for export; 385 for home use, and 97 on speculation.

FLOUR, &c.—The Flour market is lower, with a material falling off in the demand; sales of 7,000 bbls at $8,87½a8,94 for common to straight State, and $9a9,25 for common to good Ohio and mixed to fancy Michigan. There were also sales of 1,000 barrels State, deliverable on the opening of navigation at $9. Southern Flour is only in moderate request, and prices favoring the purchaser; sales of 830 bbls at $9,12½a9,25. Small sales of Rye Flour at $6,12½a6,25. Corn Meal in request, with sales of 1,500 bbls Jersey at $4,37½a4,69½, part to arrive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market was in favor of the buyer, with a moderate business doing for export; sales of 4,500 bushels white Southern at $2a2,15; 1,300 red do at $2, and 1,100 do white Genesee on private terms. The Rye market is quiet at about $1,18a1,20. The Corn market is easier, with less doing; sales of 43,000 bushels at $1,01a1,05, including 10,000 bushels old on shipboard at $1,06, freight 13d. Oats unchanged; moderate business doing.

PROVISIONS—The market is heavy for Pork, with sales of 400 bbls at $15,75a15,87½ for Mess, and $13,50a13,62½ for Prime. Beef in good demand, and the market firm; sales of 300 bbls at previous prices. Beef Hams in good request, with sales of 800 bbls at $12a15,50; 100 tcs extra Prime Mess sold at $24.—Sales of 580 bbls Lard at 10½a10¾.

WHISKEY—The market quiet; sales of 150 barrels Prison sold at 33c.

ALMANAC.

[illegible]

Marriages.

[illegible]

Deaths.

[illegible]

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THE NEW YORK MUSICAL REVIEW FOR THIS WEEK

IS NOW READY. It contains five pieces of new Music—Glees, Psalm Tunes, Sentences, &c; including "The Sleigh Ride Glee," and "Washington's Birth Day, a Patriotic Four Part Song." The reading matter is unusually valuable and entertaining; embracing A Letter from Mr. Pilkins, Boston Ladies and Boston Babies, Forty Thousand Miles of Music, American Psalmody, The Sublime in Church Music, Musical News from all parts of the World, Anecdotes, Stories, and paragraphs wise and witty.

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JOHN P. JEWETT & COMPANY

Have in press, and will publish about the first of March, a work of extraordinary power and ability, one which will rank among the very best productions of American or Foreign genius. It is entitled

THE LAMPLIGHTER.

That our own opinion of this remarkable book may not seem exaggerated, we publish the following article, written by one of the editors of the Evening Traveller.—

[illegible]

FOR THE LADIES!
MRS. MERRIFIELD'S ELEGANT BOOK.
DRESS AS A FINE ART.

[illegible]

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THE PEOPLE'S JOURNAL.

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[illegible]

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE FOR FEBRUARY, 1854!

[illegible]

PHRENOLOGY.—FOWLERS, WELLS & CO., of New York.

[illegible]

PALMER'S PATENT LEG.

[illegible]

HARDWARE.
MOORE, HENSZEY & CO.

[illegible]

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC, OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,

[illegible]

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON, AT THE GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 120 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

[illegible]

MORE HOME TESTIMONY.

[illegible]

FITS! FITS! FITS!
THE VEGETABLE EXTRACT PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF FITS, SPASMS, CRAMPS, AND ALL NERVOUS AND CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASES.

[illegible]

CURING EPILEPSY, OR FALLING FITS.

[illegible]

REMOVAL AND CHANGE.
MORRIS L. HALLOWELL & CO., HAVING REMOVED INTO THEIR NEW WAREHOUSE,

[illegible]

SILK AND FANCY GOODS,

[illegible]

VERY SMALL ADVANCE ON THE FOREIGN COST.

TERMS.

[illegible]

1,000 BOOK AGENTS WANTED TO SELL PICTORIAL AND USEFUL WORKS FOR THE YEAR 1854.

[illegible]

1,000 DOLLARS A YEAR!

[illegible]

Selected Poetry.

SEMINARY BELLS.

"Bells, bells, bells!"—*Edgar A. Poe.*

Band of the [illegible] matrons,
Singing of the bells,
Finding [illegible] pleasure
In the chimes of bells,
"Silver bells," "brazen bells," "iron bells;"
Thou hast nothing in thy song that tells
Of the folly,
And the melancholy
Music of our sullen Seminary bells.

In a winter's morning,
Hear that *Rising Bell*,
With its note of warning
Tales of terror tell.
Oh, the crazy, rattling, *Rising Bell!*
We who hear it, know the sound full well.
What a shivering,
And a sense of freezing
Creeps and shivers through us at the *Rising Bell.*

Now at recreation,
Sporting in the halls,
What a consternation
On our spirit falls,
At the sudden ringing of the bell,
Ringing of the dismal *Study Bell!*
As we scamper,
What a dreadful damper
Is the ding-dong of that sullen *Study Bell.*

Rushing through the doorways,
Tripping on the stairs,
Running three or four ways
To lessons or to prayers,
Pray don't stop us, for the *Tardy Bell*,
With its woful sorry tone will tell
How we tarried,
And the word be carried
Sure and straightway upward the *reports* to swell.

Evening hours are flitting
Socially along—
Study, sewing, knitting,
Pleasantry and song;
Visitors below have news to tell—
Oh, 'tis shocking—that *Retiring Bell*,
Rudely breaking
On the comfort taking,
With its stale old song of *healthy, wise and well.*

Numbers without number,
Numberless are they,
From our broken slumber,
Through the total day.
Bells, bells, bells, for every hour and class,
Vexing Father Time as he tries to pass;
Always striking,
Without leave or liking,
Our poor patient ears with impudence of brass!

Gorham Seminary. —*Portland Eclectic.*

Original Sketches.

SKETCHES BY GRACE GREENWOOD.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[Entered according to the Act of Congress, by Deacon & Peterson, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.]

LONDON LITERARY SOCIETY.

[illegible]

SKETCHES BY FANNY FERN.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

[illegible]

FOR THE LADIES.

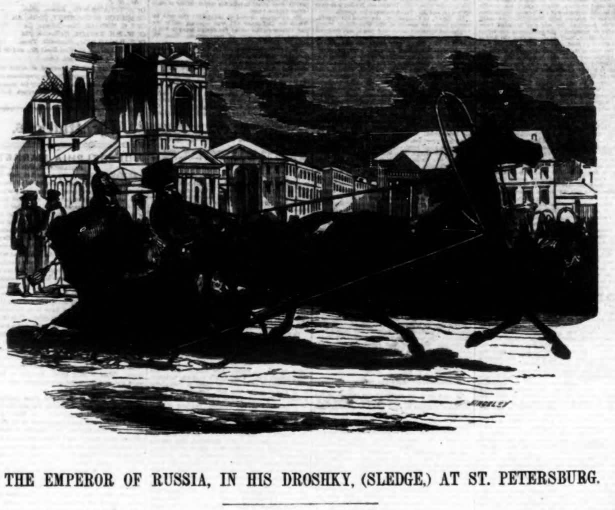
[illegible]

FANNY FERN.

A REMARKABLE STORY.

[illegible]

Our Picture Gallery.



THE EMPEROR OF RUSSIA, IN HIS DROSHKY, (SLEDGE,) AT ST. PETERSBURG.

[illegible]

CHANGES IN PRAIRIE LAND.

WRITTEN FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST, BY AUNT ALICE.

[illegible]

Wit and Humor.

TIT FOR TAT.

[The following stanzas we copy from the Boston Olive Branch. The first two verses were written by some crusty old bachelor; the two latter were the reply of a lady contributor:]

I wouldn't give much for a girl with a bonnet
That cost fifty dollars when it was new;
Who sports a large muff with a heavy tail on it,
That hangs down in front of it just as it grew;
I wouldn't give much for this female!
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for a female who prances,
Promenading all the thoroughfares through;
Giving thanks to the clerks, or else amorous glances,
Enough to turn her eyes all askew;
I wouldn't give much for this female!
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for a chap who has "gone it,"
Till he's run every cent of his legacy through;
Whose simpering chin has a huge goatee on it,
That hangs down upon it just as it grew;
I wouldn't give much for this fellow!
Would you?

I wouldn't give much for a chap with a collar
That's made to stand up all over his ears;
Who wears white kid gloves that cost over a dollar,
And a coat that belongs to some knight of the shears;
I wouldn't give much for this fellow!
Would you?

SPECULATIVE PHILOSOPHY.—If all mankind could wink at the same moment, the muscular effort exerted would be sufficient to jostle the earth out of its orbit.

If all the oaths uttered in the United States were required to be printed, it would employ all the presses in the country, day and night, to perform the labor; and if a tax was levied on them of one cent each, one year's revenue would be sufficient to transport all the mails, lay a double track railroad to the Pacific, and pay the public debt of every State in the Union.

The cigars consumed throughout the country in one year, would make a worm fence six feet high around the District of Columbia; and the air expelled in smoking them would drive the Japan squadron round the world, with enough over to do the wind work of all the patent medicines.

If all the ejected tobacco quids were from this time to be dropped on the dome of the Capitol at Washington, the hail of Egypt would be no comparison to the pelting storm, and the edifice would be buried deeper than Nineveh, before the next meeting of Congress.

If all the lies told during the last Presidential campaign, could be boiled together, they would make soap enough to wash the face of Nature.

WOULDN'T CONTEND.—A cross-grained, surly man, too crooked by nature to keep still, went over to his neighbor, Mr. F——, a remarkably cool, calm non-resistant, and addressed him [illegible]

SLEEPING ON SUNDAY.—A minister of the "Kirk," in [illegible] ed his wife [illegible] homily on [illegible] steady, and, [illegible] flow of his [illegible] personal add[illegible] liberate:

"Susan!" [illegible]

Susan ope[illegible] ling, as did [illegible] whether asle[illegible]

"Susan, I [illegible] sin' ye hae'd [illegible] your beauty, [illegible] And if ye hae [illegible] bargain!"

Susan's slu[illegible] for that day.[illegible]

"TAKE Y[illegible] Kenzie was [illegible] inciting rebe[illegible] lavish of promises to all who would enlist for the war and fight it out. Every soldier was to have a good farm, and those who did extra well two or three. After the bubble had burst, and McKenzie and his ragged band were at Buffalo, one of the most forlorn of the latter approached Mac., and demanded he should redeem. "You know you promised me a farm if I would jine in, and now I've come for it." "You have, ha!" said Mac.; "well, you cross right over to Canada, and take the first farm you come to, if it's a good one. Tell them that I sent you."—*Troy Whig.*

For the Young.

ICE.

Q. What is *ice?*

A. Frozen water. When the air is reduced to thirty-two degrees of heat, water will no longer remain in a *fluid* state.

Q. Why is *solid ice lighter* than *water?*

A. Because water *expands* by freezing, and as the *bulk* is *increased*, the *gravity* must be *less*.

Nine cubic inches of water becomes *ten* when frozen.

Q. Why do *ewers break* in a *frosty night?*

A. Because the water in them *freezes*; and (*expanding* by frost) bursts the ewers to make room for its increased volume.

Q. Why does it not expand *upwards* (like boiling water,) and *run over?*

A. Because the *surface* is frozen first; and the frozen surface acts as a *plug*, which is more difficult to burst than the porcelain ewer itself.

Q. Why do *tiles, stones*, and *rocks* often *split* in winter.

A. Because the moisture in them *freezes*; and (expanding by frost) *splits the solid mass.*

Q. In winter time, *foot-marks* and *wheel-ruts* are often covered with an icy *net-work*, through the interstices of which the soil is clearly seen; why does the water freeze in *net-work?*

A. Because it freezes first at the *sides* of the foot-prints; other crystals gradually shoot across, and would cover the whole surface, if the earth did not *absorb* the water before it had time to freeze.

Q. In winter time, these *foot-marks* and *wheel-ruts* are sometimes covered with a perfect *sheet* of ice, and not an icy net-work; why [illegible]

Miscellaneous.

BRONZE MEDALS.

[illegible]

THE WOODS.

BY ANNA BLACKWELL.

Wondrous are ye, worshipful, and solemn,
Glorious sylvan temples, echoing fanes;
Clustered roof, and interlacing column,
Pavement tesselate with golden stains;

Incense from unnumbered censers stealing
Through your cloistered aisles and archways dim;
Tuneful winds, with organ voices pealing,
Chanting softly now a choral hymn;

Oriel-openings, through your shimmering vistas,
Letting in the promise of the sky
On the trembling leaves, by sunbeams kissed, as
By bright Angels blessing from on high!

White-robed thoughts, with gentle ministrations,
Ever at your peaceful altars wait;
Earnest musings, holy aspirations,
Enter still your ever-open gate.

For all periods ye have celebration;
Matins, vespers, vigils for the night;
Fragrant dews for fitting consecration;
Autumn's generous Communion-rite;

Wailing tempests, that with pomp funereal
In his snowy shroud dead Winter bring;
Joyous Summer's flowery hymeneal;
Pure baptisms of the early Spring.

Through your shadowy precincts as we wander,
Buried memories lying 'mid the gloom,
Reverently, with inward glance we ponder
The dim writing on each silent tomb.

And ye tell us of the slow unfolding,
Slow decay, of leaf, and tree, and year;
And ye hint a kindred clearness holding
To the self-same fate each various sphere.

And ye point us to the long enchaining,
Linking generations into one;
Still the mighty Growths of Ages waning,
Still the Forest towering to the Sun!

This the text and sum of your instruction;
This your living "lesson for the day;"
All things surely tend to their destruction;
All things rise as surely from decay.

Blessed be ye for the timely preaching
Of your ancient pulpits, drear and hoar;
The prophetic and most hopeful teaching
Of your youth renewed for evermore!

LOSING AND GAINING A PRACTICE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Sun*, writing from Cohasset, Mass., relates a good anecdote of a physician, residing in that place, which he says is a fact, and the best temperance lecture he ever heard. Some thirty years ago, this doctor was addicted to hard drinking, and neglect[illegible]

Agricultural.

WORK IN THE GARDEN.

[illegible]

The Olio.

HOW MUCH SUGAR DO WE EAT?—Last year there were consumed in this country, about 706,000,000 pounds of cane sugar, and 37,000,000 pounds of maple sugar. This gives more than twenty-four pounds of cane sugar, and one pound of maple sugar to every man, woman and child. This does not include molasses or honey. If this sugar was put into barrels holding two hundred pounds, and each barrel occupied the space of three feet square only, it would require 336 acres of land for it to stand upon. The barrels, if placed in a row, would reach two hundred and twenty miles. If this sugar was put up in paper packages of five pounds each, it would require 146,400,000 sheets of wrapping paper; and if only a yard of string was used to each package, there would be required 439,200,000 feet or 83,000 miles of string—three times enough to go round the earth. If every retail clerk sold one hundred pounds of sugar each day, it would require nearly 25,000 clerks to sell it all in a year. If the dealers, wholesale and retail together, made a profit of only two cents a pound on this sugar, these profits alone would amount to nearly $15,000,000.

ENGLISH COLLEGES.—In an article on university reform, in Blackwood, that staunch advocate of the English universities says, that the colleges in Oxford have a long vacation of four months in summer, a vacation of six weeks at Christmas, and another of three weeks at Easter, in all twenty-eight weeks out of the fifty-two. The same authority says that, while the college course is nominally four years, and the students are required to pay for four years, the actual residence required and allowed is only three years.

ETIQUETTE OF INTRODUCTIONS.—In introducing, the lower must be introduced to the higher in station; and, as the ladies always take precedence, the gentlemen must be introduced to the lady. On entering a room in which a party is assembled, the lady is then introduced; the reason is obvious—the lady is not superior to the company collectively, although individu[illegible]

The Riddler.

[illegible]

For Housekeepers.

[illegible]